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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2016-48

Sulfuryl fluoride

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has concluded that the addition of new uses on cereal grains (Crop Group 15 (except sweet corn kernels plus cobs with husks removed)) and processed commodities (such as dried beef, dried coconut, dried eggs, ham and powdered milk) to the product label of ProFume Gas Fumigant, containing technical grade sulfuryl fluoride, is acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the label of ProFume Gas Fumigant, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 28241.

The evaluation of this sulfuryl fluoride application indicated that the end-use product has value and that the human health and environmental risks associated with the new uses are acceptable. Details regarding these applications can be found in Proposed Registration Decision PRD2016-30, *Sulfuryl fluoride*, posted to the Health Canada website on 30 September 2016.

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

In addition, the PMRA is proposing to establish MRLs for sulfuryl fluoride on tree nuts (Crop Group 14-11 (except almond nuts and pistachio nuts)), cocoa beans and peanuts to permit the import and sale of foods containing such residues. The PMRA has determined the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the imported food commodities when sulfuryl fluoride is used according to label directions in the exporting country and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. Details regarding the proposed MRLs on imported commodities can also be found in PRD2016-30.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for sulfuryl fluoride is being conducted via PRD2016-30. Information regarding the proposed MRLs can be found in Sections 3.5 and 7.1. Supporting field trial residue data are provided in Appendix II, Table 1. The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for sulfuryl fluoride in accordance with the guidance found in PRD2016-30.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Canada's Notification Authority and Enquiry Point.

The proposed MRLs, to replace or be added to the MRLs already established for sulfuryl fluoride, are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Sulfuryl Fluoride

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
Sulfuryl fluoride	Sulfuryl fluoride	3.0	Crop Group 14-11: Tree Nuts (except almond nuts and pistachio nuts)[2]
		2.0	All processed foods
		0.5	Peanuts
		0.2	Cacao beans
		0.1	Crop Group 15: Cereal Grains (except sweet corn kernels plus cobs with husks removed)[3]

[1] ppm – parts per million

[2] The proposed MRL for tree nuts (Crop Group 14-11; except almond nuts and pistachio nuts) will replace the established MRL of 3.0 ppm for pecan nuts.

[3] The proposed MRL of 0.1 ppm for cereal grains (Crop Group 15; except sweet corn kernels plus cobs with husks removed) will replace the established MRLs of 0.03 ppm for field corn and 0.03 ppm for rice.

MRLs are proposed for each commodity included in the listed crop groupings in accordance with the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

MRLs may vary from one country to another for a number of reasons, including differences in pesticide use patterns and the locations of the crop field trials used to generate residue chemistry data.

Table 2 compares the MRLs proposed for sulfuryl fluoride in Canada with corresponding American tolerances and Codex MRLs.[1]

American tolerances are listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. A listing of established Codex MRLs is available on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food website, by pesticide or commodity.

[1] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Table 2 Comparison of Canadian MRLs, American Tolerances and Codex MRLs (where different)

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Crop Group 15: Cereal Grains (except sweet corn kernels plus cobs with husks removed)	0.1	0.04-15[1]	0.05 (cereal grains) 0.1 (cereal processed commodities)
Peanuts	0.5	0.5	Not established
Cacao beans	0.2	0.2 (cacao beans)	Not established

[1] American tolerances vary depending on the cereal grain and processed commodities

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for sulfuryl fluoride up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.